

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME X.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, OCT. 12, 1879.

Single Copies 5 Cents

NUMBER 41

WILMINGTON POST

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$1.00 per year; six months 75 cents.

Advertisements on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

LATE GENERAL NEWS.

Alexander Shepherd's operations in the Matamoros mines, in Mexico, to which large numbers of Americans are going to work, may possibly complicate affairs between Mexico and the United States. These mines are situated at the corners of the states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Durango, about 300 miles from the Texas line.

The Hon. John M. Livingston has made a speech in Washington in which he advocates the scattering of a portion of the colored people of the south over north.

The United States Democrats of Massachusetts act as if they were going to make no effort in the present campaign, and thus leave nearly a clean fight between the Republicans.

The President and Secretary Sherman will both vote in Ohio, and Mr. Sherman is making speeches and aiding in the canvass.

Refugee, the Georgia Treasurer, has been acquitted.

General Grant telegraphs that he will be in Galena in season to go to the meeting of the Army of Tennessee at Chicago.

Senator Cullender delivered a powerful address at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the night of the 8th, in advocacy of Mr. Cornell's election.

Because a Washington correspondent of the *Charlotte Observer*, wrote a letter saying that the Republicans of this state intended to run an independent Democrat for Governor, next year, and described a man selected, very much like Col. T. M. Holt of Alliance, Col. Holt, has come out with a letter saying that he will do no such thing. It strikes one that this is very much like.

"Little Mollie Baxter," who refused to be axed here.

Capt. Payne of the Fifth Cavalry was pinned in a tight place at Milk River in Montana by the Utes, and in a perilous condition, when he was relieved by Capt. Dodge of the Ninth Cavalry with about 40 colored troops. In the fight Mayor Thornborough was killed, together with nine subalterns and privates, and three officers and 35 men wounded. Reinforcements have been forwarded, and the Ute Indians will get a bad thrashing.

We return thanks to the Postoffice Department for appointing Republicans to office. The last five appointments made in this district have been good, sound, stalwart Republicans; Mr. Worth, the Democrat, has been removed. Now, there are 17 more Democrats to go, and good, honest Republicans to be put in their places; when that is done we shall all give thanks.

The tools are not all dead, as will be seen from the following letter recommending Joe Turner, one of the most corrupt men in North Carolina, for Governor, on the Republican ticket. We will inform the author of this letter that the Republicans of the state are not going to be made fools of in 1880, as the Republicans of the 4th Congressional District, were in 1878. We acknowledge that it is an insult to the good people of North Carolina, to publish the letter, and we therefore offer our humble apology.

WARY SPRINGS, N. C., Oct. 4, 1879.

EDITOR WILMINGTON POST.—I have nothing of political news to write you, but people will take what they would be brought out for Governor in opposition to the present state officers. There is a belief only one man in the state that can bear that farmer to a glorious triumph over any Democrat in the state, and his name is Josiah Turner of Hillsboro. Let every person in the state that is opposed to the Democratic party, parading at once and place at the masthead of Josiah Turner for Governor. Col. Dockery for Lieut. Gov., and the ticket can be carried like a flash for the state. Mr. Turner can carry a larger vote than any man that can be put out in opposition to the Democratic party. It will not do to enter this canvass unless we are all united to a man and the ticket men should win carry peace happiness and prosperity to all our people.

WESTERN, N. C.

[From the Inter Ocean.]

THE SUMMONS

BY ELLA WHEELER.

I think the leaf would sooner Be the first to break away Than to hang alone in the orchard In the bleak November day.

And I think the fate of the flower, That falls in the midst of bloom, Is sweeter than if it lingered To die in the autumn's gloom.

Some glowing golden morning, In the heart of summer time, As I stand in the perfect vigor And strength of my youth's glad prime, When my heart is light and happy, And the world seems bright to me, I would like to drop from this earth-life As a green leaf drops from the tree.

Some day, when the golden glory of June is over the earth, And the birds are singing together In a wild, mad strain of mirth, When the skies are as clear and cloudless As the skies of June can be, I would like to have the summons Sent down from God to me.

I would not wait for the furrows, For the faded eyes and hair, But pass out, swift and sudden, Ere I grow heart-sick with care. I would break, some morn, in my singing, Or fall in my springing walk, As a full-blown flower will sometimes Drop all bloom from the stalk.

So, in my youth's glad morning, While the summer walks abroad, I would like to hear the summons That must come, some time, from God. I would pass from the earth's perfection To the endless June above, From the fullness of living and loving To the noon of immortal love.

CITY ITEMS.

NOTICE.

Our correspondents must curtail their productions. Let them cultivate brevity, and confine themselves to their subject. Don't wander. Write only on one side of the paper. This advice is given because we are obliged to throw many good articles into the scrap-basket on account of length. Within certain restrictions our columns are open to the whole world. Be short, incisive and pointed. This advice is not meant for some of our very excellent contributors, who are models.

City subscribers, who desire the Post must settle with our canvasser when he calls on them. We only charge one dollar a year. All can pay that amount, and those who do not, and will not, cannot have the Post. Every man should have the Republican news, and they can only get reliable information through a Republican paper.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We will give a TWENTY DOLLAR GOLD PIECE to the person who sends us the largest number of paying subscribers within the next three months; or by the 15th day of October, 1879.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

The Criminal Court has been in session, dispatching business in the usual satisfactory style.

MARKET STREET.—Can't we get his Excellency, Mayor Fishplate, and his Royal Highness, Chief of Police Brock, to have something done to Market street before the street, and all thereon, washes away. We will call them any kind of pet names if they will have something done to improve it.

The information we promised our readers, concerning the dry goods business, is not ready for this issue, but will be soon. Then we can give good, reliable facts, that will show that there is something wrong somewhere. Purchasers should not be compelled to pay more for goods, by railroad, in Wilmington, than they would 200 miles in the country.

An Unusually Beautifully Engraving has been issued by "Peterson's Magazine" for 1880 to reward persons for getting up clubs. The plate is quite large, 24 inches by 20, and would ornament even the most refined parlor; for it is executed in the highest style of art, and is such a mezzotint as is sold, at retail, for five dollars. The subject is "WASHINGTON AT PRAYER AT VALLEY FORGE," commemorating one of the most touching incidents of the War of Independence. This patriotic and beautiful mezzotint ought to be in every house in America. It is, we think, the finest that "Peterson's" ever issued, and that is saying a great deal. You can get it, gratis, by getting up a club for "Peterson's." Only the enormous circulation of the magazine can explain why the proprietors can afford to give such premiums. "Peterson's" is the best and cheapest of the daily's books, the price being but two dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs. Specimens of the Magazine, to assist in getting up clubs are sent gratis, if written for. Now is the time to get up clubs for 1880. Address, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rice birds are scarce.

Cotton is coming in with a rush.

Mrs. C. W. Harris is in New York.

Sounders have all come back to the city.

Our cotton factory is doing splendidly; so we are informed.

There are a great many improvements going on in the city.

The State Fair opens to-morrow, and holds during the week.

Jackson & Bell, are very excellent Job Printers—office on Front street.

Solicitor Melver says crime is very much on the decrease in his district.

The U. S. District Court convenes in this city the first week in November.

Two interments in Bellevue Cemetery during the past week, both children.

One adult and one child were interred in Oakdale Cemetery during the week.

Marriage licenses were issued to three white and five colored couples during the week.

The Superior Court of Brunswick convenes at Smithville on Monday the 20th instant.

Stacy VanAmringe C. S. C. is to be thanked for appointing sound Republicans to office.

Solicitor Melver, was in the city a few days ago, on his way home from Columbus Court.

Two capital cases, charge of burglary, are to be tried during the present term of the Criminal Court.

The Wilmington Compress Company will have their Presses in running order in a few days.

Maj. Craighill, Engineer in charge U. S. improvements, of our river, was in the city on Tuesday last.

Mr. Jas. H. Springer, has removed his coal and wood yard, to Water street, between Princess and Chestnut.

We understand that the steamer Passport, will hereafter carry the mails between Smithville and Wilmington.

Thanks to B. C. Brothers, Secretary of the Albemarle Agricultural Fair, for complimentary ticket. We hope the society will succeed.

"Figs and Thistles," by Judge A. W. Tourgee, has been received by us, and will be noticed in our next. For sale at P. H. Heinsberger's, in this city.

The Custom House improvement is going on rapidly, under the supervision of Mr. D. B. Thomas, from the government architect office.

Rev. George Patterson, D. D., will preach at St. Mark's Church, corner of Mulberry and Sixth streets, this evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. Seats free.

Rev. C. O. Brady, Minister in Charge of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, has returned from the North and will serve in that church this morning at the usual hour.

Daniel Wright, colored, was committed to jail on Tuesday in default of \$200 bond for his appearance at the present term of the Criminal Court, to answer to the charge of perjury.

The Light Ship, built by Messrs. Cassiday & Ross, at their Marine Railway, has been delivered to the government. She was towed to Charleston by the buoy tender Alanthus.

Capt. Samuel Hooker, of Br. Barque George Davis, died aboard his vessel, which was lying at anchor opposite Smithville. He was buried on Friday in the grave yard of that village.

Henry Murphy, alias Wm. Tate Murphy, was arrested on a bench warrant on Thursday charged with burglary. He was arraigned Friday and the case was set for trial, to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Carl John N. Maffitt, has resigned the position of Justice of the Peace, in Harnett Township, and the vacancy has been filled, by Mr. Stacy VanAmringe Clerk of the Superior Court, in the appointment of Mr. Jere N. Hewlett, of the same Township. A very clever gentleman and good Republican.

Col. Charles R. Jones, Secretary of the Carolina Fair Association, at Charlotte, N. C., will accept our thanks for a complimentary ticket to the exhibition to come off on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th of November next. Col. Jones says, "From present indications, the management predict a larger, better, and more successful fair than has ever been held here."

We are sorry to learn that Mr. R. M. Orrell, Postmaster of Fayetteville, N. C., has been quite ill. We hope he will soon recover, and may continue to serve the public many years as the P. M.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Present, His Honor Mayor Fishplate and Aldermen Myers, Flanner, Bowden, Von Glahn, Vollers, King, Lowery, Hill. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The committee on Fire Department reported progress, in relation to the matter of a Kerosene oil standard.

The committee on streets and wharves reported progress on the Gate Ordinance.

The committee appointed upon the matter in which Mr. A. Oldham is interested reported progress.

The committee on Fire Department suggested that the extension of the Cape Fear Engine House be postponed for this year on account of want of funds. Adopted.

A petition to erect coal bins on North Water street, from J. A. Springer was granted.

The following was referred to the committee on Fire Department:

Ordered, That at fires within the city limits, wherever in the opinion of the Chief of the Fire Department, the fire is under control, and the further attendance of the Fire Department is not required to keep the fire from spreading to adjoining property, then its attendance as a public duty shall cease; and any further services of the Fire Department, or any one of the companies which may be required or demanded, shall be at the following charge, to be paid by those interested or benefitted, viz: \$5.00 per hour for each steam fire engine company for day service, and \$7.00 per hour for night service—half to go to the company so employed, and half to go into the City Treasury; for the wear and tear of the engine and the fuel consumed, half of the above prices to be charged for the service of a hook and ladder and hand engine, all of which shall go to the company.

The Chief of the Fire Department is hereby charged with the execution of this ordinance.

The following, recommended by the Clerk of the Market was referred to the committee on Market and Fees:

Ordered, That the Chief of Police, with the concurrence of the Clerk of the Market be required, and is hereby required and instructed, to have the stand for market carts changed from its present location, on Market and Second streets, to Front street, between Market and Orange streets; the change to be made on or before the 15th instant, and after that date no market carts to occupy any other stand but the latter.

A petition from sundry citizens for foot bridge over the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, on Fourth street was granted, the city agreeing to furnish material to an amount not to exceed \$175.

A petition from Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1, for an appropriation of one hundred dollars to aid in buying a horse to replace the one killed in service, was granted.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Audit and Finance to reconsider their action disapproving the appropriation of \$100 to Mr. Walker Meares, and that they grant the same.

A communication from Mr. H. Nutt was received and read. On motion, the case was reopened and the petitioner allowed to be heard by counsel.

The Mayor called the attention of the Board to the dock and wharf at the foot of Red Cross street, when the matter was referred to the committee on streets and wharves, to report at the next meeting of the Board.

A communication from Cato Bunting was read and referred to the finance committee.

Application from Lewis Bryant and O. Royal, to rent the city wharf at the foot of Mulberry street, was referred to the committee on Streets and Wharves. The following Ordinance was adopted.

Ordered, That from Oct 6th, 1879, the City Hall shall not be rented, leased or used for purposes other than religious or charitable, and under no circumstances shall dancing be allowed in the building.

Provided, further: That the Hall shall not be used for any purpose except on the payment of ten dollars per day or night and shall not be kept open after 1 o'clock at night.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the above are hereby repealed.

Alderman Flanner moved that hereafter the Police Regulations be rigidly enforced. The petition of the Clerk and Treasurer for an increase of pay, was on motion of Alderman Myers, referred to the committee on Finance, and an increase to \$1,500 recommended.

The report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was read and ordered on file.

The Board then adjourned.

Sheriff Manning seems to be happy, since he filed his new bond.

We learn that there will be a light established on Bald Head at once. Now, if the Department will light up the river between Smithville and Wilmington, we shall all rejoice.

W. R. Love, Esq., a good sound stalwart Republican, of Cumberland county has been appointed Route Agent, on the Cape Fear River, in place of A. H. Worth, a Democrat; this is as it should be. While there is nothing against Mr. Worth, except his politics, the position is a political one, and the Administration being Republican, the agency belongs to a Republican, and Mr. Worth had no right to expect it. Mr. W. R. Love, is a gentleman of character, and in every way qualified for the position, the Department, is to be congratulated on its selection. The appointment will give entire satisfaction to the Republican party of the state.

THE NORTH AMERICAN.—The number for October sustains the growing reputation of this ancient and re-invigorated monthly. "The Woman Question," and "Science and Humanity" are treated, and Prof. Youmans discourses upon Herbert Spencer's "Evolution Philosophy." "The Diary of a Public Man," describes the conditions and scenes about Washington on the eve of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, gives certain personal reminiscences of his own, and also describes the inauguration ball. The writer, whoever he is, was so wise in his own estimation, that he sat constantly in judgment over everybody, from Lincoln, Seward and Douglas down. To any one who was familiar with the inside and outside of affairs at Washington at that time, this "Diary" does not seem either very reliable or creditable to the author. It is not quite to be believed that there was anybody about there at that time possessed of such omniscient vision as to be able to see so much more than others.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The following business was transacted at a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, on Monday last.

Taxes against W. C. Fergus, having already been listed, were remitted, the same has been charged twice, and the taxes against the estate of D. Fergus, valuation \$1,700, were ordered to be charged to W. C. Fergus.

The petition of C. C. Railway Company to amend its tax list, was granted and ordered that said Company be permitted to withdraw its protest and list its personal property at the sum of \$80,000.

In relation to the application of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Rail Road Company be allowed to list its personal property at the sum of \$19,000.

Ordered, that Walter Coyle, agent be permitted to list the steam tug Blanche and Douglas at the sum of \$15,000.

Ordered, that the tax on the schooner Snow Storm, improperly assessed, be remitted, the same having been listed as personal property by P. Cunningham & Co. Taxes on the schooners Edwards, Minnie Ward and Ann Ray, were also remitted, the same having been already listed by Edwards & Hall.

The delinquent tax against F. M. Agostini was ordered remitted, the same having been listed.

Tax on United States bonds listed by A. H. Kelley was ordered remitted.

It was ordered that the Sheriff be instructed to return to Roderick McKie the deed for property sold for unpaid taxes, for 1870, the same having been sold in consequence of a clerical error.

The County Treasurer submitted his monthly report for September, balance due him on the general account of \$944.30, and on special fund balance due him \$229.79. Examined and found correct.

Fifty three coupons submitted by the Treasurer were examined and burned by the Board.

The report of the Board of Education was submitted, showing a balance on hand of \$9,825.17.

The Register submitted his report showing \$17.10 as the amount paid to the Treasurer for marriage licenses for the month. Received and ordered on file.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday in November next, at 2 30 p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WEEK IN your town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. Be quick. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLITT & CO., Portland, Maine Aug 10-12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Samuel L. Smith and wife, Mary V. Smith, Plaintiffs.

Frederick Rheu and Henry J. Stedman, Defendants.

[THIS IS A SPECIAL PROCEEDING IN-stituted before the Clerk of the Superior Court for the purpose of setting aside a judgment and decree in a former proceeding in partition, and to have the plaintiffs declared tenants in common with defendant Rheu, in a certain lot described in the petition in this case, and for the return of the rents, issues and profits of the said premises. The defendants, Henry J. Stedman and wife, Anna J. Stedman are hereby notified to appear before the Clerk of the said Court, at the Court House in the city of Wilmington, on Wednesday, Nov. 20th, 1879, then and there to answer or demur to the petition herein or judgment will be given against them according to the prayer of the said petition. oct 12 1879 S. VANAMRINGE, C. S. C.]

Published Saturday, Oct. 11th.

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FIGS AND THISTLES.

Also, by the same Author.

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ELECTIONS

Two state elections will be held on Tuesday of this week, October 14th—one in Ohio and one in Iowa.

The election in Ohio is for Governor, Lt. Governor, Judge of Supreme Court, Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer, and one Member of the Board of Public Works and the Legislature.

The Republican candidate for Governor is Hon. Charles Foster. He had been a merchant and banker, and had never held any office until he was elected to the 42nd, 43d, 44th, and 45th Congress.

The Democratic candidate is Gen. Thomas Ewing, who was in 1861 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, and was elected to the 43th Congress from Ohio.

The Greenback candidate is A. Saunders Platt.

At the election in 1876 the vote stood as follows: Repub. 274,126; Dem. 270,960; Greenback, 38,332; and Prohibitionist, 5,674, and the Democratic majority in the legislature on joint ballot was 42. The legislature to be elected now will elect a successor to Senator Thurman.

In Iowa there is to be elected a Governor, a Lt. Governor, a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Supt. of Instruction, and a member of Congress to fill a vacancy.

The Republican candidate is John H. Gear, the Democratic candidate is Henry H. Trimble, and the Greenback Daniel Campbell.

At the election of 1878 the general vote stood: Repub. 134,544, the Dem. 1,302, and Greenback 123,577. The legislature stood 68 majority on joint ballot.

In Connecticut an election for town officers, and the vote on amendments to the constitution was held on the 6th and the Republicans had the best of it. Norwich, New London, Waterbury and New Britain go Republican. The amendments to the constitution, providing for biennial sessions and the limit of age for Judge of Supreme Court to 75, were voted down.

In Colorado, where an election was held on the 7th for Judge of Supreme Court and District of Attorneys the Republicans made a clean sweep.

SOUTHERN DEPRESSION.

The New York Times has not unfrequently misapprehended southern affairs, and at times has done the better and well meaning portions of our population actual injustice. But it has latterly brought to the discussion of southern affairs a foresight and capacity which commands at the same time respect, and assent to its reasoning. The article which we copy in part below is an admirable example of its later discussions of southern affairs, wherein it utters truths which ought to, and doubtless does, influence and obtain the assent of the better class of southerners. Facts which cannot be disputed, and reasoning which cannot be controverted, are of themselves bound to influence the minds of reasoning men and will do so whether they are palatable or unpalatable. And when this powerful journal, which speaks for so large a portion of the most intelligent of Americans, utters advice like what we print below, it will be well if the south shall heed it and act upon it. The south has already done enough towards cutting its own fingers, and preventing its own prosperity and welfare, to induce it to regard good advice from whatever source it may come.

Of course, the north is not inauspicious to the losses suffered by its industries and trade in consequence of the disturbed condition of some of the southern states and the want of enterprise, energy, and capital in all of them. Its merchants appreciate the value of a healthy southern market for their goods, as clearly as they appreciate the value of a good crop of cotton. But the condition of the south affects the north only in degree. All the indications of returning prosperity are visible around us. We have the enterprise and energy which the south lacks, and in superabundance the capital, from the want of which the south suffers. North and west share in common the prosperity the south alone complains of poverty and depression. While, then, the state of business affairs in the south and its evident inability to regain except very slowly the prosperity it has lost, are not unfeared at the north, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the injury experienced is obscured by the benefits accruing from the development of the west. The effect of southern depression is to a considerable extent counteracted by western growth and prosperity. The circumstance is cited as a reason for indifference to the evils that prevail throughout the greater portion of the southern states. We refer to the fact that the rule-of-rain policy of the southern Democracy is less hurtful, judged from a business point of view, to the north than to the southern states themselves.

The south were not blinded by sectional jealousy and hate, and by the malignancy of its leaders, it would be in the contrast afforded by the present argument in favor of the change of policy. In many circumstances and opportunities the south is with those of western states. Both sections have undeveloped resources, and need the same help.

When a man resorts to perfumery he lets it be known that he has little confidence in his own sweetens.

push and capital to render them productive. But, metaphorically speaking, while the west bounds toward prosperity the south stands still and starves. The difference that existed between the sections when one had the invigorating influences of freedom and the other withered under the curse of slavery, is as pronounced as ever. Immigrants still shun the south. Enterprise finds no home there. Capital seeks other fields. The west gets what it wants of all. The result is the repetition of an old story with this variation—that western development, agricultural and mineral, proceeds at a rate unknown before, and southern stagnation knows no change save that wrought by inevitable decay.

There will be no marked improvement at the south until its dominant class cease their upbraiding of the north and look among themselves for the causes of the prevailing poverty and depression. The Republican party does not divert the stream of immigration, discourage or foster the fears of capital. Whatever influences tend to produce these results are traceable to the malice and guilt of southern sectionalism and the part it plays in public affairs. White labor would not go where slave labor was, and it will continue to avoid states where the colored laborer is denied the rights of a man. Foreigners in search of a home will not linger where freedom of opinion does not exist, where law is a mockery and justice a myth, and where their children must grow up uneducated. Men of enterprise and means will keep away from states that move slowly and backward. And for all this the south alone is responsible. It is responsible for most of its own misfortunes, and must change its temper or the improvement it craves will be yet longer delayed.

A GRAND PROJECT.

A Frenchman named Gamon, a first cousin we suppose to M. Lesseps, is going to bridge the Atlantic ocean. This fellow spells his name with only one m, but no doubt it means the same in French as if it were spelled with two. It is to be a grand causeway across the Atlantic ocean from Great Britain to America. The average depth of the filling, above high water, will be about two miles and the length about 1,500 miles. The amount of dirt and stone that the work will consume, Mr. Gamon thinks will be only 120,000 cubic miles. To get the dirt he proposes to take all the island of Newfoundland. When this great work is finished, a railroad is to be put upon it with sixteen tracks of steel rails. The whole work to be under the charge of M. Lesseps.

We feel it our duty to caution Mr. Gamon, for he is almost as wild about this project as his first cousin, M. Lesseps, is about the Panama canal. We caution him that he has not provided enough dirt and stone. We have made a careful estimate and find, by an accurate calculation, that it would take the entire Alps, Mont Blanc and all, the Pyrenees, and a large portion of the Carpathian mountains on the European side, so that there would be a comparatively level country between Paris and Rome. On this side of the water it would take all the White Mountains, the Green Mountains, and a considerable part of the Appalachian range. This would involve a very great extinguishment of the right of eminent domain, a total upsetting of summer travel, and an entire obliteration of Baybays, Franconia, the Catskills and the White Sulphur.

To complete this great work in ten years, Mr. Gamon thinks that it is only necessary for all the nations in the world to turn in their convicts to do the work, or, what he thinks would be better, for all the nations to agree on a peace for ten years and use for this work their whole armies and navies. When this great embankment is completed, and the Great Atlantic Railway also built on it, with M. Lesseps as President, they propose to hold a Congress of Engineers in San Francisco to consult upon the subject of bridging the Pacific. In furtherance this last enterprise M. Lesseps, it is rumored, already has engineers examining the Rocky Mountains with a view of ascertaining the most judicious methods of taking them down. As much as the Pacific ocean is in places four miles deep, we suggest that Mr. Gamon send a corps of engineers to examine the Cordilleras and the cost of moving them into the Pacific ocean in case they should also be needed.

Six years ago the entire country was shocked and financial panic ensued from the failure of the banking house Jay Cooke & Co. The month of October, 1873, marked the beginning of the commercial depression which added so much subsequently to the difficulties and embarrassments attendant upon specie resumption. Money then commanded 1 per cent per day, and was not plenty at that. But the country has outlived or lived down all this trouble, and comes out with renewed strength for the enjoyment of the most unexampled prosperity. Money is now loaned as low as 4 per cent per annum, and within the past five or six weeks twenty-five or thirty millions of specie have been received from abroad in return for our manifold overproduction. But the greatest benefit to be derived from this return to prosperity resides in the fact that it insures the death of Greenbackism. The flag-baby, born of misery and general business stagnation, is now being choked to death by the plethora of success of the times. Six years have been a long period for the bear to live but they are about ended. Financial wrecks from next Tuesday—Nat. Republicans.

When a man resorts to perfumery he lets it be known that he has little confidence in his own sweetens.

TALMUDIC CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

A Lecture Delivered Under the Auspices of the Historical and Scientific Society of Wilmington.

BY REV. S. MENDELSSOHN.

Whatever differences of belief people may entertain regarding the "Total Depravity" dogma, all admit the high antiquity of crime. Every observant reader of history, sacred or profane, becomes impressed with the idea that crime is almost coeval with man; that no age and no nation, no country and no province, ever was or ever will be wholly exempt from evil-doers; from beings committing acts offensive to both God and man. Were every human being allowed free scope in the exercise of his notions and propensities; were there no restrictive laws enacted against the disturbing of the peace of society, or against aggression on individual rights, "one might swallow the other alive." Therefore are laws from time to time adopted, declaring certain "rules of action," of right and wrong, of what may or may not be done; at the same time, as matter of course, providing modes of punishment for the violator of the social covenant.

Accordingly, the earliest laws were confessedly framed for the emergency; and, since they were enacted with special reference to immediate occasions, they partook rather of blind popular impulse than the result of a deliberate legislative wisdom. We must however not be understood to imply that the early laws were dictated by the will of the people. On the contrary, in the highest stages of human development, individuals were the law makers. But the legislators themselves were actuated by the same influence that prejudiced the popular mind. The consequence was that excessive severity prevailed, which in the progress of time was mitigated, principally by the evasion of those very laws which have originally been enacted for the safety and peace of society. The contrary extreme of undue laxity succeeded, and destroyed the principles of justice. Thus we are repeatedly informed that, "as the manners of Rome were insensibly polished, the criminal code of the decemvirs was abolished by the humanity of the accusers, witnesses and judges, and impunity became the consequence of immoderate rigor." The same was the result of the bloody enactments of Draco, "who affixed the penalty of death to all crimes alike—the petty thefts, for instance, as well as to sacrilege and murder—and justified his extreme harshness by saying, that small offenses deserved death, and that he feared a severer punishment for great ones."

The codes of most civilized nations of the modern epoch are also very liberal in dispensing capital punishments. But we need not hold up as examples deserving universal commendation, those which have for their chief elements the decrees of the civil laws of Rome—the tables of the decemvirs, the Pandects and the Institutes, where sanguine despotism wielded the highest authority. The code of England, in which the public legislation has been centuries back, had a deep infusion of popular opinion, was down to a comparatively recent date extremely cruel and bloodthirsty. Blackstone's states that in his time, "among the variety of actions which men are daily liable to commit, no less than one hundred and eighty were held by act of parliament, to be felonies without benefit of clergy; or, in other words, to be worthy of instant death." And if the criminal laws of the United States are more lenient and humane, visiting with death only nine crimes, if the criminal code of our country be justly held forth as an example of extreme moderation, of the wise accommodation of the spirit of stern justice to the philanthropic views resulting from an advance of civilization, we must not forget that the laws of this country are comparatively new; that they carry within themselves the practical wisdom of tens of centuries; they are the very latest growth of civilization.

Our curiosity therefore becomes excited by the system of law to which the Jewish people—the system of Talmudic laws, which in an age of savagery and violence, of wars and uncertainty; when among the surrounding nations "the life or death of a citizen was determined with less caution and delay than the most ordinary question of covenant or inheritance,"—enforced civil order, and secured the safety and peace of society by mildness and consideration, tempering justice with a love of humanity. In our humble opinion, if the system of Talmudic laws does not deserve the title of law, it is certainly a model of polity, or to become the general fountain of universal legislation and jurisprudence; it certainly does deserve better treatment at the hands of the critic than even the generality of modern writers are willing to accord to it. The Christian world stigmatizes the Talmudic system as cruel, vindictive, sanguinary; but without reason, without attempting to find a reason. But we shall let the Talmud speak for itself.

We should pause here to give a sketch of the history and contents of that gigantic work which, were it translated into the vernacular, would by itself constitute a considerable library; but time and circumstances bid us desist. We shall therefore say but little. The term *Talmud* is derived from the Hebrew *tal* (study), "to learn," i. e., a study in contradistinction to the Mosaic writings commonly styled *Torah* ("Law"), and is the collective name of the *Mishnah* (a kind of second law, *Deuteronomy*) and *Gemara* (discussion, complement, doctrine). The *Talmud* is, in the full sense of the term, the literature of the ancient Hebrews. It treats of religious, civil and criminal law, of history, mathematics, astronomy, medicine, metaphysics, theology. For a comprehensive view of

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this work we refer our readers to our sketch thereof published in the "South Atlantic" for July and August, 1878. And now to our subject.

Only one hundred years ago and in the face of a constitutional government, we behold the great institutional writer and commentator crying out in disgust against the cruelty and inequality of the penal laws of his people. He observes: "A multitude of sanguinary laws (besides the doubt that may be entertained concerning the right of making them) do likewise prove a manifest defect in the wisdom of the legislative power. It is a kind of quackery in government, and argues a want of solid skill, to apply the same universal remedy, the *ultimum supplicium*, to every case of difficulty. It is, it must be owned, much easier to exterminate than to amend mankind; yet that magistrate who has already done so much, and who is a cruel surgeon, who cuts off every limb, which through ignorance or indolence he will not attempt to cure."

These were Blackstone's views only one hundred years ago; while the Talmud, already two thousand years ago, stigmatized that Synhedrion (Synod, Court) which condemned to death one human being in the course of seven years, as a murderous tribunal, and R. Elazar considers it so, if it passes a sentence of death upon in seventy years! Moreover, Dr. Blackstone advocates only the adoption of a scale of crimes and a corresponding scale of penalties 10, but he nevertheless approves of capital punishment; while R. Tryphon and R. Elazar, in the Talmud, already two thousand years ago, stigmatized that Synhedrion (Synod, Court) which condemned to death one human being in the course of seven years, as a murderous tribunal, and R. Elazar considers it so, if it passes a sentence of death upon in seventy years! Moreover, Dr. Blackstone advocates only the adoption of a scale of crimes and a corresponding scale of penalties 10, but he nevertheless approves of capital punishment; while R. 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